FROM COLUMBIA.

The Free School Bill-Another Salaried Position-The Registrar of Mesne Con veyance-Repeal of the Township Act To-day - Revenue Seiz. :s-Railroad Accident, &c.

> [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, December 16.

In the Senate, several sections of the bill to establish and maintain a system of free ols passed their second reading. One of these provides for a salary of \$800 per annum to

each county school commissioner.

The following bills passed their third reading To incorporate the Planters' Mining and Manufacturing Company; to make an appropriation for the per diem of the members; to incorporate the Ashley Bridge Company; to amend the act to incorporate the South Carolina Improvement and Trest Company.

The following received their second reading and were ordered to be engrossed: A bill to provide for the payment of the interest of the stocks rnor to appoint the physician of the Charleston lail: to protect persons lawfully in possession of lands and tenements.

A bill to provide for the assessment of personal property in Charleston, was read for the first

In the House, the following bills received their second reading: To incorporate the Unity Friendship Society of Charleston; to incorporate the Denancy Rife Guards; a joint resolution to appoint a fish commissioner; a bill to change the location of Barnwell Courthouse back to Barnwell Village; a joint resolution relative to the exchange of public documents; to recharter Blythe's gap turnpike road; to extend the limits of the City of Columbia; to grant a lot for a Columbia

The Senate bill in relation to the effice of Registrar of Mesne Conveyance of Charleston, and to fix the tenure of office of W. G. McKinlay, was

The bill to better protect the holders of insurance policies was passed, and its title changed to

The bill to repeal the Township act was passed

The bill to amend the charter of Spartanburg lved its first reading. Assistant United States Assessor Corwin seized

four peddler's wagons filled with spirits, at New-

The Governor grants the petition of Charleston ens to release L. G. Cox from fail. James Burns was run ever by the train at Sum

ter en Sunday afternoon. His body was horribly mutilated. . 's supposed he was asleep on the

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PERSONAL AMENITIES IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

The Abbeville Election Case-Judge Carpenter-Judge Rutland-Receivers The "Melish"-Rantowle's Bridge-Education and Quarantine-The Bondholders' Bill-The Educational Bill-Corbin thinks Vermont a Good Place -Attempt to Exclude the Representatives of The News from the House-A Rearing Lion-General Elections.

> IFROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. COLUMBIA, December 14. THE ABBEVILLE ELECTION CASE.

In the Senate, to-day, W. R. Hoyt (from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which was secommitted a report made by them, about ten days ago, on the report of the county comoners for Abbeville County, on an election which was held on the 25th day of May, 1889, to choose a senator for said county.) submitted the following report, under the instructions given them by the Senate:

Your committee do not deem it necessary to send for further evidence in the case, as the evi-dence already before your committee is sufficient to enable them to comp. with the instructions

the poll at Calhoun's Mills was not opened unti-half-past 8 o'clock, A. M., while section seventh of an act of the General Assembly, approved the 26th day of September, A. D. 1835, requires that the poll should be opened at 6 o'clock, A. M. Secondly. It is shown by the testimony of the same gentleman that he saw the chairman of the

Board of Managers appoint a person on that day to act as manager of elections at the precinct of Chalhoun's Mills.

Thirdy. It is shown by the testimony of Mr.

L. P. Guilin that three persons registered at the precinct of Child's Cross Roads, but it is not shown whether they were qualified or not under Section Second of Article Eight of the Constitution of this State; and here your committee beg leave to state that it is evident to them that the Board of County Canvassers were of the only.

the Board of County Canvassers were of the opin-ion that it was the duty of the Board of State Canvassers to throw out bad or illegal voics, and they themselves had not the power so to do, from

they themselves had not the power so to do, from the fact that evidence to prove lilegality, intimidation or fraud accompanied the statement of the votes sent to the State canvassers.

Tone committee have been furnished by Mr. Guffin with twelve affidavits showing that there were many persons who were intimidated to such an extent that they were afaid to and did not vote. These affidavits are correborated by the testimony of Mr. Thomas A. Sullivan, who states that he was at the Bradley's Mills Precinct on the day of said election, and that there were between thirty and forty persons driven from the between thirty and forty persons driven from the did not wish to see their heads, nor those of the Democratic party and not the teachers neither, split open by cramming too

d to vote.
James S. Cothran, who, according to the Mr. James S. Cothran, who, according to the statement of the Board of County Canvassers, received the highest number of votes for senator, was not served with a copy of the protest setting forth the grounds upon which his election was to be contested, but hearing that Mr. Guffin claimed the seat and that if was claimed that voters were intimidated at Cathonn's Mills, furnished your committee with ten affidavits, setting forth that the election was orderly and that all had the right to vote as they desired. Mr. Jam

right to vote as they desired.
In accordance with the resolution referring the report of this committee back to them, your committee beg leave to state that the voic for State senator, according to the statement of the board of county commissioners, was as follows: oners, was as follows: J. S. Cotaran. L. L. Guffin.

Abbeville Courthouse219	450
Bradley's Mills233	51
Cokesbury121	.020
Calboun Mills133	80
Child's Cross Roads 53	51
Donaldsonville98	10
Due West 55	7
Greenwood106	122
Douglass' Mill 35	15
Ninety-Six 58	36
Union	7
Union	50
White Hall 39	
Woodville 7	57
Lowndesville126	33
Centreville 66	48
Centreyme	131
Warrenton 22	131

mittee respectfully recommend that the said L. L. Guffin be admitted to a seat in this body.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. R. Hoyr,
T. J. P. Owen,
W. E. Rose.

The report will some unit a convenience of Beaufort and Charleston Counties \$1000.

Donaldson thought \$500 each was enough. Jillson mentioned no sum, but argued that if the commissioners attended to their duties they would have a great deal to do; that it would take twenty years of

The report will come up to morrow. Back and Wright, who signed the former re

port, recommending that the election be declared null and void and neither of the contestants be allowed to take a seat, are not here at present, and, if I mistake not, were not here during the ession of the committee, the report of which is JUDGE CARPENTER.

The following letter was submitted by Corbin, received and referred to the Judiciary Committee: CHARLESTON, S. C., Pecember 10, 1869. T. Corbin, President of the Schale, Coid, S. C.

iumbia, S. C.

Sir.—A charge has been made against me, as appears from your published proceedings, by a member of your honorable body, in his place on the floor of the Senate, that I have as a judge been unjust to the colored people of my circuit.

If this is true, then I am unworthy to retain the important and responsible position I now occupy; if false, I am entitled to a vindication as public as the accusation. Inasmuch as I am unable to meetit in this general and sweeping form, I respectfully ask of your honorable body that the charges be made specific, and for a full and thorough is vestigation of my official conduct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. CARPENTER,

Circuit Judge.

As soon as the above letter from Judge Carif there was one of a similar character from the judge of the Fourth Circuit, (Judge John M. Rutand;) if there was such he would like to have it read This remark created a little laughter, and the approving nods to Hayne from some few of the senators seemed to say, what was inferred from his (Hayne's) remarks, that Judge Rutland's official conduct would not stand the lest of an in-

vestigation like that of Judge Carpenter. The letter of Judge Carpenter was read in the House, also, and on motion of DeLarge, who after saying "Oh! ho, that is all right," moved to eceive it as information, which motion was adonted. Some one of the colored members sent up a resolution requesting the Louse to appoint a ommittee of six to propose articles of impeachment against Judge Rutland. The speaker sent the resolution back, and stated that as there were no charges of official misconduct before the Honse, the resolution was not in order.

RECESS. The joint resolution of the House to take a recess from the 22d of December to the 5th of January, was brought up in the Senate to-day. Hayne moved to amend it by substituting 23d for 22d. of 5th. Hayne's amendment was adopted. The

Arnim moved to amend by inserting 4th instead members of the General Assembly will, after about twenty-two days of work, have a rest of twelve days, at \$6 per day. DON'T "LAY OUT, MELISH." A bill, introduced by Hayne in the Senate to-

day, which received its first reading, provides that it shall be the duty of each enrolling officer of this State to open, at some convenient place within each township or polling precinct, an office for the purpose of enrolling such classes of persons as are described in section 2 of an act enti tled "An act to organize and govern the militia of the State of South Carolina;" that ten days' otice be given, by publication in a newspaper, of the location of the office, and that if any person liable to be enrolled shall neglect or fail to present, or cause to be presented, his name for proliment, he shall be subject to a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars.

RANTOWLE'S BRIDGE. To-day, in the Senate, the Committee on Roads and Bridges reported a bill, which received its first reading, providing that the charter of Rantowle's Bridge, over the Stono River, in St. Paul's Parish, Colleton County, be vested in Mrs. Elizabeth S. Messervey and her heirs, and that the rates of toll be the same as provided by law; provided that voters going and returning from the pells, and children going to and from school, be EDUCATION AND QUARANTINE.

Joint resolutions of the House, requesting the r to inform the General Assembly what action he had taken to secure for the State the benefits of an act passed by Congress donating

public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanical arts, and also to establish workhouses at the Charleston quarantine station, were submitted to the Senate and

THE BONDHOLDERS' BILL. Otherwise known as the bill to "better protect the holders of insurance policies in the State,

was brought up in the House to-day for its second reading and passed without a dissenting voice. The hurried and undignified manner in which i was passed in the Senate was severely commented upon, as were its provisions also, by many of the members, and it was thought that when the

bill came into their hands it would meet with considerable opposition. THE ROUCATIONAL BILL.

The special order for one o'clock-the report of the Committee on Education concerning a bill entitled "A bill to establish and maintain a system of free common schools for the State of South Carolina "-was taken up about half-past one o'clock, and discussed until after three o'clock. After a long discussion on section 2d, providing that a school commissioner shall be elected in each county at the general election in October, 1370, it was postponed indefinitely. Section 21st, providing that the Governor shall fill all vacancies used by death or failure to qualify, and section 22d, providing that the school commissioner shall visit each school in his county at least once during the regular term, received their second reading. Section 23d provoked a long discussion. It provides that it shall be the duty of the school commissioner "to see that in every school under his care there shall be taught, orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar history of the United States, the principles of the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State, and good behavior."

Corbin thought that it was the intentio of the framers of the 23d section to "burst wide open the heads of the children o the free schools of the State," and as he much of the various studies mentioned, he would move to amend by inserting the clause provided that they are far enough advanced. Jillson thought the "senator from Charleston" attempt ed to be sarcastic in his amendments; anyhow, he wanted a "square fight over the bill," and didn't object to any kind of discussion; but he thought that if some of the senators had taken in their course all of the studies alluded to, they would be none the worse off; in the State (Vermont) from which the "senator from Charleston" halled, they taught the children the principles of the constitution and the laws of the United

States, and he didn't see why it couldn't be done in South Carolina. Corbin, interrupting. Oh, well, Vermont, from which I came, is a very good State to emigrate from, and I hope South Carolina will always be a

good State to emigrate to. Nash, colored, to Corbin. Do I understand you to say that Vermont is a good State to emigrate from, and a bad one to go back to?

Corbin. Oh no. it is a very good State; it always protected the colored people; there was never any slavery there. After this by-play, sections 23, 24, 25 and 26 were passed through their second reading.

ANOTHER BRUPTION. Section 27, providing "that each county school commissioner shall receive as compensation for his services the sum of ---- dollars, payable quarterly by the county treasurer," was taken up. Corbin moved that the blank be filled up by insetting the words one thousand, and that a clause be added providing that the commissioner for Charleston County receive \$1500. Nash wanted the commissioners generally to receive \$600, and

hard work to advance the free schools of this State to the height of efficiency now occupied by those at the North. The Land Commission, in the persen of Leslie, began to show signs of an eruption. Finally the "crathur" opened, and threw out a stream of abuse of the Democrats whom it believed never were nor never will be educated, tried Jillson ever so hard, and there- struction acts. fore they shan't have any land. In passing he said THE NEWS "was the press of the State." (This was intended as sarcasm, but some of the senators didn't see it in that way, and cast inlisten at it praising a Democratic sheet.] Further, it was of the opinion that the commissioners wouldn't work hard. In fact, there was one from

Barnwell County who was a noble fellow, he

worked about three days in the year and he

would not work any harder; he could draw

money, though he had taken the census, that is

he had taken it from the books of the deputies

and had drawn \$800. The land commissione

wound up by hinting that the increase of salaries

was not much needed, but would give good offices to some people, whereupon Corbin arose and said that probably he would take one. That state ment being within the range of probability, Lespenter was received, Hayne (sarcastically) asked | He replied, I have no doubt of it; I thought so. A motion for adjournment, which was carried fined mainly to remarks about what salaries were any action being taken. given to school commissioners in the Northern States. Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont and other States were heard from; in fact, a stranger who should have happened to have listened the debate, and heard the senators say "in my State (New York, Vermont, or other Northern

> Southern State was represented. As the correspondent of THE NEWS walked into the House this morning, just before it was called to order, he surmised from the "black looks," (blacker than usual) of the members that something was wrong, that something unusual was afloat. His surmise was correct. Shortly after the House was caked to order, C. D. Hayne, the ostmaster of Aiken, who has no nose, offered the

States, as the case might be;) so and so is the

case," would have supposed that the Senate of

which neither South Carolina nor any other

llowing resolution: Resoured by the House of Representatives, that the reporter of The Daily News, and all persons connected in any manner with said paper, be and they are hereby excluded from seats upon the noor of this House, and that the Speaker be requested to instruct the clerks of this House to withhold from all such persons all information in reference to the proceedings of this body.

Barney Burton, colored, from Chester. I second R. M. Smith, (Democrat.) I call for the yeas

and nave. Wilder, colored. Mr. Speaker, read that resolu

Tomlinson (substantially.) Mr. Speaker, I did not hear the resolution on account of the noise in the House; please have it read again. [The clerk read it. 1 Now, Mr. Speaker, I trust such a reso lution as that will not be adopted. I treat that the dignity and self-respect of members will prevent the adoption of that resolution. Only consider, I ask, how small and contemptible it would

be to adopt it. DeLarge, colored, hoped the resolution would not be adopted, saying substantially, I see no necessity for it. I am willing to accord to the press that freedom and privilege guaranteed to them under the laws of this State and the United States. I am aware they sometimes carry abuse to the extreme that all good men condemn it. I myself care nothing what any newspaper in this or any other State says in relation to my official adopt this resolution, it will look as though you were afraid of somebody-it is foolish to act so. If you exclude this reporter from the floor, there

the resolution be indefinitely postponed. Havne, colored. I withdraw the resolution.

R. M. Smith. I withdraw my motion for a call for yeas and nays. Sims, colored. I withdraw my motion to post-

Burton, colored. "Mr. Spoker, I offer de follering resolution :"

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That he reporter of THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS is breby expelled from this floor. Driffle, colored. I move that the resolution be

Burton, colored. "What for you do dat?" Driffle's motion was put and carried, very few voting against it, and of them four-fifths were

It has been asserted that the resolutions to exclude the correspondent of THE NEWS were due to Christopher Columbus Bowen, who stands be fore the world charged with being a Congressman from the Second District of South Carolina a murderer from Georgetown, South Carolina an incendiary and robber from Jacksonville, Florida, and a perjurer, bigamist and coward "at larve."

A ROARING LION.

The bill to grant Messrs, Dickinson et al the right of way over the Charleston and Savannah Railroad was taken up in the House again to day. DeLarge at once took the floor and read a long memorial from the rallroad company protesting against the right of way being granted, on the ground that it would conflict with the interests of the road and of its charter. Smalls, colored next had the floor, and intimated that Elliott had not acted as he promised he would. Elliott branded the statement as false, whereupon Smalls said Elliott was the roaring lion of the House, but there was one among the members (and that one was Smalls) who did not stand in fear of him. The Speaker rapped Smalls into his seat, and the whole subject under discussion was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

GENERAL ELECTIONS. Bowley's bill to amend the act previding for general elections and conduct of the same, was read in the House to-day. It provides that chartered bodies, which shall discharge employees because of their political opinions, shall have their charters taken away; and if planters and others discharge their employees because of their political opinions, they shall be fined \$1000 and be imprisoned at the discretion of the judge.

STRAY ITEMS. It is reported that the agents of the Chatham Railroad have bought a lot of crape since the passage of the bill to prevent bribery and carruption. Messrs. Magrath and Peake, of the South Carolina Railroad, Meredith, of the Greenville Railroad, Harliec, of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, McIver, of the Cheraw and Dar lington Railroad, and two representatives of the Georgia Railroad, are here. Judge Willard had a large reception to-night.

THE MOBILE RACES.

Martin December 15. The winter meeting at the Magnolia Race Course commenced to-day. The first race of twomile heats was won by Carrie Atherton; time, 3:56%, 3:51% and 3:59%. Coquette was second, and Donovan was distanced after winning the first heat. A mile race was won by Corsican in 1:55%. Larkin second and Whisenhunt third.

London, December 15. The Times says editorially, that while admitting the improved quantity, quality and price of India cotton, it does not consider the displace ment of American descriptions possible.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] WASHINGTON, December 15. Hoar has been nominated Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and Purviance United

States Attorney for the Western District of Ten North Carolina bondholders are urging Federa

interference in North Carolina finances, on the ground that the Pederal Government must enforce constitutions adopted under the Recon-

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. In the Senate Sumuer presented the petition of the recent colored labor convention, praying for a division of the public lands in the South amon

A resolution was offered authorizing Delano to offer rewards for assaults on revenue officers. Resolutions for adjournment from the 22d to

he 5th of January were concurred in. While opposing a motion to adjourn to the 20t instead of the 5th of January, Sumner-said : "We have Georgia, Virginia and the cable connection pressing upon us for consideration." Pomercy added, "and Cuba"-when Sumner replied, "the

least said about that the better.' A resolution was introduced for the Committee of Public Safety to take cognizance of cteamboat, railway and other disasters.

Carpenter argued against the depasture of the Spanish gunboats, maintaining that actual war existed, and that our proper attitude was absolute neutrality. The House adjourned without The census was discussed up to the hour of adlournment.

NEWS AND GUSSIP BY MAIL.

The New Circuit Judges-A Nice Kettle of Fish. A dispatch of the 12th instant, to the New

York Tribune, says: York Tribune, says:

The trouble regarding the Circuit Judges is deepening, and the present indications are that unless some of their names are withdrawn from the Senate by the President, they will be rejected. The opposition is mostly confined to three, namely: George H. Yeaman, for the Ohio Circuit: George A. Pearre, for the Maryland Gircuit, and William McKennan, for the Pennsylvasia Circuit, and is developing with great vigor. The most objectionable of the moninees is Yeariam, and the burden of the charges against him is that he is not in full accordance with the Republican party. Already remonstrances are pourling in upon South Carolina was the United States Senate, in Already remonstrances are pouring in upo the Senate Judiciary Committee. One member of the committee alone has received more than a dozen protests, numerously signed, from Kentucky, and others have come to band from Ohio. Gne of the Supreme Court justices has said that the President is already considering the propriety of recalling Yeaman's nomination. The objections to McKennan are that he is incompetent. Pearre is opposed on several accounts, and it is removed that his record is not quite satisfactory in regard to some internal revenue matters in his district. It appears that a large number of senators are dissatisfied with the nominees in their districts, because their own recommendations and those of the representatives were wholly disregarded. en protests, numerously signed, from Ken r, and others have come to hand from Ohio

The Fifteenth Amendment.

The same correspondent says: The importance of ratifying the Fifteenth amendment has appeared to the Democratic friends of Chief Justice Chase in a novel and interesting form lately. It is asserted by inductial bemocrats, who favor the nomination of Judge Chase for President by the Democratic Convention of 1872, that the ratification of the convention of 1872, that the ratification of the amendment will be of infinite service to the Democratic partisans of the Chief Justice, inasmuch as he can bring to his support an immense negro were which no bona fide member of the party can do. Pendleton, Hendricks, Hoffman, General Hancock, and others, being all on record as against negro suffrage, cannot, it is urged, receive the nomination in case the Fifteenth amendment is adopted by the required number of States; and it is further urged by these friends of Mr. Chase that the Democrats cannot hope to beat the Republicans except with the aid of the negro vote. The Chief Justice having always been on the side of the colored men, it is claimed that he has their sympathy and confidence to a greater extent than any man in the country. In this view of the case, it is not improbable that many of the Democrats will regret to see the amendment become a actions. Let them say what they please. If you crats will regret to see the amendment become a part of the constitution

A Washington letter to the Baltimore Gazette

There is a rumor in town to-day that informaat Albany that no effort will be made by the Legat Albany that no effort will be made by the Leg-islature of New York to repeal the vote of that State in favor of the Fifteenth amendment (so-called.) From all I can learn, I think there can be now no doubt that said "amendment" will, at all events, be declared adopted by this adminisall events, be declared adopted by this administration under any circumstances. Whatever Georgia, New York or Ohio may do, or refrain from doing, therefore, will not, in the least, affect the action of the gevernment, either in the Legislature or executive branches. The country must bear with this additional outrage until next Congress, when it is to be hoped that the possession of one of the Houses of the National Legislature will enable Democratic States to wipe out not only this but the whole series of unauthorized concernents—"amendments"—inflicted upon us he past nine years.

The Supreme Court and Habeas Corpus The Washington correspondent of the Balti-

more Gazette writes: comes a statute) upon prisoners now in custody of the military authorities will undoubtedly be to of the military authorities will undoubtedly be to subject them to trial by court martial. It processes to declare what the law already is. Some strangement, however, (the exact nature of which is not known,) has been made by which the lives of such men are to be secured. If a case shall arise under this last enacement, doubtless the Supreme Court would decide it to be unconstitutional and void, (if by resignation, like that of Judge Grier, should not leave the Radicals in a majority,) and, notwithstanding the inhibition, issue the writ of habeas corpus; but it is already known that General Grant would follow the will of Congress, and disregard the mandate of the court. This would aford the first instance in which a President has dared to ignore the explicit order of the Snoreme Court of the United States, designed by the framers of the constitution as the guardian of personal liberty.

The Cotton Tax.

The Cotton Tax.

A dispatch to the N. w York World says:

The argument of the cotton tax before the Snoreme Court has been finished, Mr. Hoar and Mr. Pield speaking for the government, and P. Phillips, of this city, and Benjamin R. Curtis, of Boston, against the constitutionality of the tax. The sum involved in this particular case is only twenty-five hundred dollars, but the total amount to be affected by the decision is estimated as high as twenty millions of dollars. It does not follow, however, even if the unconstitutionality of the tax be affirmed by the court, that this entire sum will be at once refunded. Probably only the monics will be promptly refunded where the parties made regular protest and appeal as required by law. It is conjectured that this has been done in comparatively few cases; but if the decision be averse to the tax, it will follow that all this money has been wrongfully taken and it will be the duty of Congress to provide for its repayment. Some members say this will be done. In the debate on the repeal of the tax, it was conceded that the tax was only defensible as a war measure. A dispatch to the N w York World says: Other Bits of Gossip.

From the Washington dispatches to the Northern press we glean the following paragraphs: ern press we grean the following paragraphs:

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, is here, hobnobbing
members of Congress to get possession of his
State, and then, by manipulation, have himself
sent here as United States senator.

Information is received that matters are now
so arranged with reference to the Legislature in
South Carolina that Governor Scott will come here offin Carolina and overloss of which was all and is United States senator from that State. John Russell Young, Esq., late managing editor the New York Tribune, has been tendered a osition as editor in charge of a Radical paper in Montgomery, Ala., with the salary of \$10,000, and a fighting editor thrown in as a protector, the latter to receive \$3000 salary.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES. A large amount of assorted war material

landed at Port Maria, Jamaica, for the Cubans has been seized by the British authorities. Sherman has arrived in New York and will re main for several days. The Spanish gunboats are ready for departure

A northeast storm is prevailing at Fortress G. P. Barlow, of Florida, committed suicide a Terre Haute, Indiana.

-The Massachusetts State Labor Convention The Massachusetts State Labor Convention have prepared a bill for presontation to the Legislature enacting that after the 4th of July next, no male under eighteen and no female of whatever age shall labor in any manufactory more than ten hours every day or sixty hours a week, except when necessary to prevent stoppings or interruption of the ordinary running of the milis or machinery, under penalty of \$50. THE LABOR QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. The question of labor among farmers has assumed a serious nature. There never was a time when the energy, patience and tact of the Southern planter have been put to such severe tests. He is surrounded by a concatenation of circum-

sanguae people.

Since the close of the war to the present he has managed, by hook or crook, to command more or less Jahor, the system deteriorating, though, each year, and the supply decreasing, until finally it has become almost entirely unavailable. The course which contributed most to render the first very of this assestion true, has been the existence. course which contributed most to render the first part of this assertion true, has been the existence in our midst of Radical demagogues, who make political capital out of the negroes on every question which selates to them and the native whites. That which has leaf most to render the second true has been the hijudicious policy of the landowners in renting their lands to the only laborers whom, under existing circumstances, they could possibly expect to obtain.

These causes, together with the effect of the recent Labor Convention, which were represented from nearly every portion of the State, have reduced the prospects for farm theorers the coming year to still smaller proportions.

from nearly every portion of the State, have reduced the prospects for farm leborers the coming year to still smaller proportions.

Farmers everywhere favor the introduction of the Chinese. No matter what may be their status, whether they be law-abiding or not, or have any sense of moral responsibility, the cry is—let them come. An old gentleman the other day made the profusive wish that they might land here in less than twenty-four hours thicker than hail stones ever fell. He afterwards qualified it by adding, "If we could feed them."

That the South does need more habor to develop her resources and make her more prosperous is a palpable fact. The party in power in this State is opposed to any movement which has for its object an increase of labor. We, therefore, cannot expect any aid from the State in getting immigrants here. But, Mr. Editor, cannot The News, as the representative paper of the State, suggest some plan by which this result may be accomplished, the opposition of Scott and his sable-subjects to the contrary notwithstanding?

Let the land-owners and all others who may favor the project, form immigration societies in every conny of the State, and every berson on favor the project, form immigration societies in every county of the State, and every person on ized, and the membership increased to its max man, let each member pay into the treasury of his seciety a certain percentage of the State tax, to be applied to defraying the expenses of immigration—the rate of percentage, of course, to be left to a vote of each society.

In this way each member would pay propor-ionatty, and by fixing the rate sufficiently high a

In this way each member would pay proportionally, and by fixing the rate sufficiently high a munificent sum could be realized. Let every man who becomes a member do so with the determination to vote for as high a rate of percentage on his State tax as his means will permit. Then let him make his arrangements secondingly to meet the payment. If he is a farmer, let him plant to make a bale or two more of cotton; if a merchant, let him reduce his expenses of living. Let every one make temporary sacrifices for the benefits he will nitimately receive.

After each organization has paid its assessed amount, let the whole be turned over to an honest and reliable agent, elected by the different societies, whose duty it shall be to apply the funds thus placed in his hands to defraying the expenses for transportation of immigrants. On their arrival, let each county receive a provata number according to the sums raised, to be distributed to the highest bidder for the price of labor arong the members of the society. In this way a general diffusion of immigrants would be made throughout the State. They would become way a general diffusion of immigrants would be made throughout the State. They would become satisfied by the presence of numbers, and at the same time receive the highest prices their labor would command. Competition would drive the negro to work, and, in the course of a few years, the supply of labor would equal the demand.

negro to work, and, an account of a few pears, the supply of labor would equal the demand.

Of course, all cannot, at first, expect to obtain immigrants. But the introduction of other labor-crs will supply the demand of some, and no doubt create a competition that will place the negro within command of those who may fall to get immigrants.

rigrants.

I offer these suggestions with a hope that the subject under consideration may be agitated, and the pian proposed improved upon to a successful termination. More labor is what we need, and until we get it our progress as agriculturists and manufacturers will be comparatively slow.

Fork of Edisto, December, 1869. PAYSAN.

A CHINESE CONTRACT.

The Terms on which the Celestials Contract as Laborers in Foreign Coun-

The following copy of a printed form of contract now in use, with the approval of the Chinese authorities, between citizens of Dutch Guiana and the Chinese laborers whom they engage, will he read with interest by our planters:

RTICLES OF AGREEMENT, made this day of in the year of the Christian era 1889, being the day of the month of the eighth year of the reign of Tungchi, between, native of China, of the one part, and S. Abendanon, Esq., of Dutch Gulana, o , as follows: The said doth here nise and agree to and with the said promise and agree to and with promise and Abendanon, his executors, administrators and Abendanon, his executors, administrators and assigns, in manner and form following, that is o say:

to say:

1. That he, the said , shall and will, so soon as he shall be required by the said S. Abendanon, or his agent, embark on board the ship, now lying at anchor in the harbor of Hong-Kong, and bonad for Dutch Guiana, and remain on board the said ship henceforth until she proceed to sea, and shall then proceed as a passenger on board the said ship to Dutch Guiana, for the purpose of carrying out the stipulations hereinefter contained on the part of the said S. Abendanon.

danon.
2. That the said shall and will perform field and factory labor as S. Abendanon, his executors, administrators and assigns may direct, for the space of ten hours each day during the tern of six years, (each year rated at three hundred, and each week at six working days, festivais acknowledged by the government excepted, and on the anniversary of each Chinese new year two days free from labor,) to be computed from the day of the date of the arrival of the said ship in Dutch Gulaus. 3. That the said S. Abendanon shall provide the

5. That the said S. Abendanon shall provide the said with a free passage to the said Durch Guiana, and shall supply him gratuitously with such tood and clothing as may be necessary for the voyage.

4. That so long as the said shall continue and be employed as such laborer as aforesaid, he, the said S. Abendanon, shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, to the said wages at the rate of seven dollars, or an equivawages at the rate of seven doubles, and in the local currency, per calendar month, the laborer finding himself provisions; in case of the laborer modes at stendance with board will be prothe laborer finding hinself provisions; in case of liness medical attendance with board will be provided by S. Abendanon, but no wages during that time, and a bonus of (\$60) sixty dollars after the expiration of the six years service, and a piece of arable land 7200 square feet, should the said laborer wish to remain in the colony; but should be desire to return to China, he will be provided with a passage and food, but will receive no bonus.

or servants owe to those whose service they are indentured to.

6. The undersigned, S. Abendanon, or his agent, declares to have engaged the above mentioned for the purpose and under the conditions aforesaid, promising faithfully to perform the said conditions, kindly to treat or causing to be kindly treated the indentured person, and to pay or cause to be punctually paid his wages at the end of every week.

Both parties declare to be entirely satisfied with the above conditions, and for the performance of the same to blud their persons and goods in the most efficient manner according to haw.

7. It is also agreed that when the beforementioned term of six years shall be concluded, the shall be at liberty to remain in Dutch

tioned term of six years shall be concluded, it said—shall be at liberty to remain in Dute Gulana, to return to his native land, or to go any other country which he may choose.

The immigrants to enjoy all civil rights held by (Signed) (Signed) FOR S. ABENDANON.

Name age native of lecrify that on this day of 1800, at Hong-Kong, in my presence, the above contract was fully, distinctly and intelligently (as I believe) explained to the above named laborer in a dialect which he understood: that he express a himself willing to be bound by its terms, and himself willing to be bound by its terms, and that he received the sum of eight dollars as a bo-nus, and an advance of seven dollars out of his wages, to be repaid in seven monthly instalments

Emigration Officer.

Note.—In the case of a female engaging herself to work on the same terms as the men, she will also receive wages at the rate of seven dollars per month, the bonus to be paid her before departure will be twenty dollars instead of eight dollars, the amount given to a man. In the case of a man taking his wife and children with him he will receive a further bonus before departure for each child in arms two dollars, for each child under ten years of age three dollars, and from ten years and upward, if not old enough to go as a laborer, four dollars.

of one dollar each.

-The waiters at the new hotel called Arlington The watters at the new note case at any only in Washington, are uniformed men; dark blue pants, and jackets "picked ont" with light blue. The maids, as French bonnes, white caps, short dresses and aprons. These are great strides towards imperialism. Freemen in liveries is the coming slavery of the period.

LATEST LABOR NEWS.

Wages in England and the United States Compared. The following shows the rate of wages received by workmen in the leading pursuits in

New York City:

Bricklayers, \$4 50 and \$5 per day; carpenters, \$3 50 and \$4 per day; stone masons, \$4 50 and \$5 per day; plate printers, \$25 and \$30 per week; plastecres, \$4 and \$4 50 per day; ship painters, \$3 50 for nine hours; varnishers and polishers, \$17 to \$21 per week; clothing cutters, \$20 to \$24 per week; gold-beaters, \$14 to \$16 per week; gilders, 36 cents per bour; longshore lumber-handlers, 40-cents per hour; furniture carvers, \$18 to \$24 per week; watchcase makers, \$16 to \$25 per week; horse-shoers, \$21 to \$27 per week; watters, \$30 per month; coopers, \$2 50 to \$3 per day.

The following rates of wages, converted into New York City:

The following rates of wages, converted into legal tender currency, it is asserted, are paid to mechanics in England:

Puddlers, \$12; helpers, \$6 60; shinglers, \$20; rollers, \$10 80; bricklayers, \$9; pinsterers, \$9; carpenters, \$7 20; painters, \$7 40; masons, \$9; furnace fillers, \$7 50; laborers (graded,) \$5 40; laborers (common,) \$4 20.

Co-operation in New York. Co-operation is being generally agitated among he workingmen of New York, and it is probable

hat next spring will witness the opening of sev eral co-operative establishments. Among the trades now moving are the cigar-makers, who contemplate opening a large cigar manufactory; the shoemakers, the members of the Knights of St. Crispin, who expect to start in business with a capital of \$100,000; the ciothing cutiers, who will apply for a charter for their pro-posed co-operative tailoring establishment, and who will commence business as soon as \$10,000 who will commence usingess as soon as 510,000 worth of stock is disposed of; and the journeymen tailers, who have thoroughly organized for this purpose. The friends of co-operation held a meeting last week, at which a Co-operative Chamber of Isdustry was organized. The initiatory step will be to bring in four and coal, and furnish them to those participating in the enterprise at cost price.

cost price. Grant and the Colored Laborers. A negro delegation from the National Labor Convention waited upon President Grant on Saturday. The President made the following brief reply to a congratulatory address:

I am gratified to receive this declaration, as I have watched the proceedings of your conven-tion with great interest. I have done all I could to advance the best interests of the citizens of our country, without regard to color, and I shall endeavor to do in the future what I have done in endegvor to do in the future what I have done in the past. I hope that the measures you have inaugurated will result in the securement of your bes alms." Rev. Sella Martin then spoke of the desire of the Southern negroes to secure land. The fresident said that he could only aid this matter by suggestion and recommendation, but would give the matter his attention.

Special Notices.

TO FLANS AND ESTIMATES ARE olicited for a NEW MARKET BUILDING to be erected on the site of the present Market in Sa vannah, Ga. The available space is in shape s parallelogram. The sides on Congress and Bryan streets, being two hundred and ten (210) feet, and on the side streets one hundred and nine-five (195) feet.

Plans may include a cellar story below, and halls, offices, &c., above the market proper. It is desirable to leave sufficient space in the interior for light and ventilation, at the same time rooting the entire area.

Two hundred and afty dollars will be paid for the plan adopted, and one hundred dollars for the plan next approved. Plans will be received until January 10, 1870.

ALFRED HAYWOOD, Address deels thms Chairman Market Committee. FOT IF YOU WANT STRAW, MANIL-LA and all kinds of WRAPPING PAPERS, go to Man, the treatment of Nervous and Physical De-EDWARD PERRY, No. 165 Meeting street, opposite Charleston Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

NOTICE.-ALL PERSONS HAV-ING claims against the Estate of Dr. J. L. NOW- Clergyman."—Medical Times and Gazette. ELL, late of St. James Santee, will present them to the undersigned properly attested, within the time prescribed by law. All indebted to said Estate will please make payment at once.

E. W. NOWELL, Executors. TO REMOVE MOTH PATCHES. FRECKLES and TAN from the face, use PERRY'S Moth and Freckle Lotion. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-street, New York. Sold

by all Druggists. dec6 3mos JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINE BUSINESS ENVELOPES. NOS. 5 AND 6,

Which will be furnished to our customers with

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THE NEWSJOB OFFICE AND SEE SAMPLES.

FORKEEP THE CIRCULATION AC-TIVE .- A free and regular circulation of the blood is essential to health. It places the whole system in a state of active defence against all unwhole

some influences, and is an especial safeguard against the inimical effect of sudden changes of temperature, and of dam; and cold. If proper attention were paid to this importan fact, there would not only be a great decrease in he number of cases of stomach, bowel and renal

complaints, but also in the number of deaths by consumption and other pulmonary diseases. At this period of the year, when the dividing ine which separates a genial from an inclemen eason has just been passed, a course of HOSTET-TER'S STOMACH BITTERS will be found of invaluable service in improving the condition of the vital fluid and gently stimulating its flow. Vioent coughs and colds, like intermittent fever, are the frequent effects of a chilly atmosphere upon a debilitated organization. Diseases of the kidneys often proceed from the same source. How essential it is, therefore, for persons of feeble constitution, to invigorate the vital organization at ne commencement of winter. Fortified by warm clothing without, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS within, the frail and delicate may brave with impunity an amount of exposure and hardship which, under other circumstances, would pros

WORDS OF CHEER-ON THE Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age, in relation to Marriage and Social Evils, with a helping hand for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in scaled letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia sent25 3mos

trate them on a bed of sickness. Let them con-

dec13 6D&C

sider this and be wise in time.

ZET A CARD.-A CLERGYMAN. hile residing in South America as a Missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Neryous Weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and victous habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will sen the recipe for preparing and using this medicino, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, free of charge. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN,

Station D, Bible House, New York City.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS splendid Mair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful. black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Per-

Pactory, No. 16 Bond street, New York.

Special Notices.

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

75 OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, CHARLESTON, DECEMBER 15, 1869. The Office of this Company has been REMOVED from No. 147 Meeting street to No. 84 Hasel street,

immediately in rear of the Pavilion Hotel. T. D. GILLESPIE. dec16 15

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED having retired from business in Charleston, takes this opportunity of thanking his many friends and customers for their liberal patronage so kind-

ly bestowed on him. In retiring, I also take pleasure in recommending Messrs. GOUTEVENIER BROS. as my successors, feeling satisfied that they will strictly adhere to my motto of quick sales and small profits.

A. ILLING. dec16 4 THE CHECK No. 691 OF JOHN MARSHALL, Jr., for three hundred and seventyfive (\$375) dollars, drawn on the People's Bank, payable to JOSE SILVEY & CO., or bearer, has

been stopped, and all persons are cautioned against trading for the same. JOSE SILVEY.

dec16 thstu3\* TO OFFICE CHARLESTON CITY RAIL-WAY COMPANY, CORNER BROAD AND BAST BAY STREETS, CHARLESTON, S. C., DECEMBER. 15, 1869 .- SEALED OFFERS will be received up to 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 27th inst., for the purchase of the Manure from the Company's Stables, Shepherd street, for one year from the

1st of January next. For particulars apply at the Company's Office, Broad street. By order. S. W. RAMSAY,

dec16 thws3

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP SEA GULL, from Baltimore, are hereby notified that she will discharge cargo THIS DAY, at Pier. No. 1, Union Wharves. All goods not taken away at sunset will remain on wharf at consignees' risk ... MORDECAI & CO.,

dec16 1 Agents. TAT-SHIPPERS PER STEAMERS DIC-TATOR, CITY POINT and PILOT BOY are hereby notified that no freight will be received after sun set on the days of their sailing. J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents. dec9

TO PRINTERS .- IF YOU WANT

NEWS, BOOK, CAP, DEMI and MEDIUM PAPERS, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, Card Board, Printing Material, Binding, Ruling and Cutting, go to EDWARD PERRY, No. 155 Meeting street, opposite Charleston Hotel, Charleston, S. C. THE SUBSCRIBER GIVES NO-TICE that he will apply within the time prescribed

by law for a legal discharge as Executor of the last will of Mrs. D. DAVIS. Settled estate. C. J. DAVIS, TE GLASS GLOBES .- SOME MONTHS go ten or twelve Cut Glass Gas Globes were

street, to be sold. The owner will please claim the Globes at once, or they will be sold to defray expenses. FF IF YOU WAN'T LAW BOOKS, LAW BLANKS and Legal Printing, go to EDWARD

left with P. L. GUILLEMIN, Gas Fitter, Church

PERRY, No. 155 Meeting street, opposite Charlesdec14 6mos on Hotel, Charleston, S. C. MANHOOD .- A MEDICAL ESSAY on the Cause and Cure of Decline in Premature bility, &c.

"There is no member of society by whom this-

nook will not be found useful, whether such per-

son holds the relation of Parent Preceptor er Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Addressthe Author, Dr. E. DEF. CURTIS, Washington, sept1 Tyr D. C.

FAT AND WHEN ABRAHAM AND the people beheld the wonderful cures which were produced by this drink, Abraham said, "My children must not suffer; give me thy drink to And so Abraham drank, and said there was

nothing like it even in Sangamon County; that it was bitter to the lips, but good for the stomach; and because there were bitter times in fighting the masters of the plantations, it shall be forevermore called PLANTATION BITTERS; and so it has been.

And the wonderful work which it has perform ed is witnessed at this day in every town, parish, village and hamlet throughout all the world. And he said, "Let it be proclaimed throughout ie length and breadth of the hand, from the valleys and mountain-tops, that all who suffer from fevers, dyspepsia, weakness, loss of appetite, nervous headache, and mental despondency, will find relief through the PLANTATION BITTERS. They add tone to the stomach, and brilliancy to

MAGNOLIA WATER.-Superior to the best im-

the mind, of which I. O people, am a living ex-

ported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. deci4 tuths3 NO CURE, NO PAY.-FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. 35 cents. N. B .- The genuine article has yellow labels, with white, unprinted wrapper.
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Corner King and Vanderhorst streets. FET ERRORS OF YOUTH. -- A GENTLE-MAN who suffered for years from Nervous De-

bility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffer ing humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, with perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar street, New York. THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.

JACOB'S CHOLERA, DYSENTERY AND DIAR-RHŒA CORDIAL.-This article, so well known and highly prized throughout the Southern States as a Sovereign Remedy for the above diseases, is now offered to the whole country. It is invaluable to every lady, both married and

No family can afford to be without it, and none will to whom its virtues are known.

For sale by all Druggists and genera, dealers. DOWIE & MOISE, General Agents.

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means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them

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PLE REMEDY positively cures Comedones, Heads or Grubs;) also Red, White and Maly Pimples on the face. Depot No. 49 Bone New York. Sold by Druggists everywhendes 3mos

suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dreadful disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the

nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, will please ad

fumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig